

TWO SPEECHES

Made in the House of
PEERES,

On *Munday* the 19th. of December,
For, and Against

Accommodation.

The one by the Earle of PEMBROKE,
the other by the Lord BROOKE.

The latter Printed by the desire of the
House of COMMONS.



Printed in the Yeare M. CD. XLII.

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(62)
**THE PARLE OF PEMBROKE
SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT**

on Munday the 19. of December com-

ing **ACCOMODATION**

My Lords, I know not what manner of law you will use.

I Have not need to trouble you with long Speeches. I know I am an ill Speaker, but though I am no Scholler, I am an honest man, and have a good heart to my King and Country.

I have more to lose then many of these who so hauly oppose an Accomodation: I will not forfeit mine estate to satisfie their humours or ambitions. My Lords, tis time to looke about us, and not to suffer our selves to be fooled out of our Lives, our Honours, and our fortunes, to helpe those men, who when their eardes are served, will dispise us, and begin to laugh at us already.

A fellow here of the Towne, an ordinary, skurvis fellow, told mee the other day to my face, that he cared not if I left them to minnowe i say, if all the Lords (except three or foure that he named, and said, he was sure would not leave them) went to the King, they should do their businesse the better: yet my Lords, I thinke wee have helped them: I am sure they could never have brought it to this without us. If wee had not joynd with them, I thinke the People would not have followed the House of Commons, now they can do their businesse without us: I will be worse shortly if wee do not looke about us.

My Lords, wee were told this time twelvemonech, if wee would put out the Bishops out of the Lords House, no further attempt should be made upon the Church: I am sure I was promised so, by some who would be thought honest men, and when I told them, it was reported that they meant to take away Episcopacie, and the Booke of Common Prayer, they protested to mee, that in the first they intended nothing but to appoint some godly Ministers to assist the Bishops in Ordination,

ation, and some other things that I do not understand; and for the Booke of Common Prayer, they who were strictest against it, and would never be present at it; should see that if it were once confirmed by Act of Parliament (for they said many things were put into it by the Bishops, without Authority) they would be content; and on my conscience so they would, if they had had the places they then looked for.

Now nothing will content them, but no Bishop; no Booke of Common Prayer, and shortly it will be no Lords, no Gentlemen, and no bookes at all, for wee have Preachers already, that can neither write nor read.

My Lords, I wonder what we shall get by this war, we venture more then other men, yea sure I venture more then five hundred of them, and the most I can looke for is to scape un- doing; what betwene being a Traytor, and being a Malignant, wee have but a narrow way to walke in. Wee heare every base fellow say in the streets as wee passe by in our Coaches, that they hope to see us shortly, and to be as good men as the Lords, and I thinke they will be as good as their words, if we take this course.

They say they will have no Peace without Truth; Death, have we no truth? Have we sinned all this while in ignorance? I thinke our Fathers were as wise men as they. Had we no truth in *Queen Elizabeths* time? Have not all our famous, Learned Divines been able to teach us truth; but must wee learne it onely out of Tubes?

My Lords, I am no Scholler, I but understand men, and I had rather continue ignorant still, then enjoy the truth these men would have; I have served the Kings Father, and him- selfe, and though I have bene so unhappy to fall into his displeasure, no body shall perswade mee to turne Traytor, I have too much to loose.

I am a true Protestant; And I love the King and Kingdome, and I am sore swaie is good for neither of them. I would every bodys faults were forgiven them, and I thinke wee should all then take heed how we committed new ones. And *God my Lord*, let us have Peace; and if these men will not consent to it, let us thinke of some other way to get it.

The Lord Brouncker's Speech, in Answer to the former.

My Lord, I know how goodly and noble a person you are, and how much you are concerned for the welfare of the Church, and for the advancement of the Reformation. I know also, that you are a man of great wisdom and courage, and that you are not content with the ordinary course of things, but that you desire to see the Church reformed, and the Reformation perfected. I know, that you are a man of great industry and diligence, and that you are not content with the ordinary course of things, but that you desire to see the Church reformed, and the Reformation perfected. I know, that you are a man of great industry and diligence, and that you are not content with the ordinary course of things, but that you desire to see the Church reformed, and the Reformation perfected.

Some what that fell from the Lord who spoke last falls out
up, he tells you what he was promised by some, that this
and that Reformation would content them; and they
would presse no further; besides the conversion that
we all know hath beene betwene them; he invited you by his
eye to think: a Noble Lord on the Viscounts Bench conde-
ned. His true, severall discourses have often passed betwene
them in my hearing of this businesse, and tis very like he did
not usually acquaint him with all his thoughts. If he found he
was not like to hold out to the end of the journey, he was not
to be blamed for desiring this company as sacred he was wil-
ling to goe; the other part would be the easier performed by
those to whom the Lord hath revealed his will. If hee hath
beene made an Instrument of most service to God and his
Country then he intended, he should rather than the means
that cost him so much good, then because his faith failes
in the rate, reproach them who first encouraged him to runne.
If hee hath done nothing but what his conscience perswaded
him was just and fit, he hath no cause to complaine; if other-
wise, I am sure nothing that my friend said to him, or promi-
sed him, can be his excuse. He tells you much of what he hath
to loose; and into what great contempt the Nobility will grow
if there be not a speedy Accommodation; and I feare these vile
Considerations hath hung Plumets on some of our wings,
which by this time would have mouised us higher; but these
are the bayes the enemy of godlinesse and true holinesse sings
in the way to discourage worldly minds from fighting the good
fight of the Lord. We doe not note that among all the Acts
of the Creation, the Almighty ever made an Earle, or a Lord;
It will not deny but this scripture (not always) that beane
of Princes hath bene moved by providence and grace, unto

persons to those degrees; and surely if we shall be contented for the spring forward a good cause, so singly our selves with the meanest of the people, for the procuring a parity in the Church, to consent to a parity in the State; and for the subduing the pride of Kings, for a time to part with the power of Noblemen, I doubt not but when the good worke intended shall be finished; we shall be againe advantaged above our brethren, according to our severall talents; and govern them according to that rule which shall most advantage Gods cause.

My Lords; that Lord shall not finde fault with me for counselling my intentions, I will deale freely with him, I am with all my heart against this Accommodation, against any whisper or thought of Accommodation, till His Majestie shall submit to our 1st Propositions, and to all the Propositions wee have since made; and delivered up all those wicked evil Counsellors, who have fancily told him, tis lawfull for him to deny us any thing; I know we have many difficulties to wrastle with, and that many fall from us daily; they who have much to lose (as that Lord said) will be quickly weary of us; and yet some sort of good fortunes will not leave us; they who have a sense of gratitude, of past obligations, or future hopes from His Majestie; will be shakled to our Resolutions; yet I see many here the most notoriously obliged; indeed as much as servants can be to a master, in this good cause have mastered those vulgar considerations; and had the courage almost to despise him to his face; besides the wisest men will not thinke themselves incapable of future favour; if they use their utmost power to reduce him to a necessity of granting; they who are transported with naturall affection to their Fathers and Brothers, Kindred, Friends, will not keepe us company; yet this troubles me the lesse, whilst I see those noble Lords in my eye, (upon whom I do never look enough) who basishing those womanish and effeminate fancies; cheerfully undertooke to serve against that Army, wherein they knew their owne Fathers were; and on any conscience (I speake it to their honour) had they not then, almost, wouldingly have sacrificed them to the commands of both Houses. They who thinke that humane

mane Lawes can binde the conscience, and will examine the oathes they have taken, according to the Interpretation of men, will in time fall from us: But such who religiously consider that such morall Precepts are fitter for Heathens then for Christians, and that we ought to leade our lives according to the rule of Gods Word; and that the Lawes of the Land (being but mans invention) must not check Gods children in doing the worke of their heavenly Father, will not faint in their duty.

My Lords, it is a singular instance of Gods blessing upon this Parliament, that these truths which the pride and superstition of the Bishops, used all possible meanes to smother, is now taught in Pulpits, that the poore peoples zeale to God may not be corrupted by their duty to the King. By the Christian labour of these painfull Preachers, wee shall not want hands to bring all our wishes to passe; and let not us out of any worldly respects, of Estate, Wives, Children, Honour, good Nature, Iustice, Compassion, care of Trade, of Lawes, grow slack and lazy in our undertakings, upon the successe of which the eyes of Christendome are fixt; but let us proceed to shed the bloud of the ungodly.

And so my Lords, hoping that what that Lord hath said, hath moved nothing with you, or the most of you; and that what he can doe will prevaile as little in other places: I have expressed the thoughts of my heart to you, and if the House shall incline that way, shall desire leave to enter my Protestation against any Accommodation.

Wednesday the 21th of December.

Resolved upon the Question,

That Mr Boswell be desired to wayte upon the Lord Brooke; and in the name of this House to give his Lordship thanks for the excellent Speech he lately made in the House of Peeres, against an Accommodation, and to desire his Lordship (since this House is informed that the Earle of Pembroke hath given many Copies of his Speech, which occasioned the other) that hee will cause that Speech to be printed and published.

Henry Elsing, Cl. Dom. Com.

E I N I S.